Slippery Banana Peels

-AP Mock Exam-

Part I. Multiple Choice Answers

1. Formal authority refers to a right to exercise power that is derived from a
2. Official ceremony
3. Majority vote
4. Consensus
5. Popular consensus
6. Government office (unit I)
7. A political \_\_\_\_\_ deals with what a government should do, while a political \_\_\_\_\_ deals with how government should operate.
8. Constitution, administration (II)
9. Administration, constitution
10. Culture, ideology
11. Ideology, culture
12. Culture, administration
13. Political activism is correlated most closely with
14. Political conservatism
15. Libertarian politics
16. Gender
17. Class differentiation
18. Ideological consistency (III)
19. The mugwumps were
20. political branch of the American Legion
21. a faction of the Republican party (IV)
22. the forerunners of the Ku Klux Klan
23. an activist Indian tribe
24. Louisiana tobacco farmers who held land near the coast
25. All of the following are examples of majortarian politics in foreign policy except...
    1. a nuclear test ban treaty
    2. a quota system on japanese steel imports
    3. military alliances in western europe
    4. a strategic arms limitation treaty agreement
    5. A,B, and C (V)
26. Popular election of U.S Senators was required by the \_\_\_\_\_ amendment
27. fifteenth
28. thirteenth
29. seventeenth (VI)
30. twenty-second
31. twentieth
32. A judicial activist is a judge who holds
33. that courts should make as well as interpret law.
34. a liberal ideology. (VII)
35. that courts should make but not interpret law.
36. a conservative ideology.
37. that courts merely apply the law and enforce norms.
38. The Federalist papers contain the results of studies of various forms of government assembled by
39. Benjamin Franklin
40. Thomas Jefferson
41. John Adams
42. George Washington
43. James Madison (I)
44. All of the following are basic elements of the U.S. political culture except
45. Liberty
46. Democracy
47. Individualism
48. Civic duty
49. Economic equality (II)
50. Economic issues are most likely to be placed on the public agenda by
51. Political elites
52. Public opinion
53. Economic analysts (III)
54. Regulatory commissions
55. Economic theorists
56. Split ticket voting became less common around the turn of the century when the Progressives instituted the “\_\_\_\_\_\_ ballot.”
57. Office (IV)
58. Column
59. Markup
60. Descriptive
61. Institutional
62. Which of the following statements about the presidents power in foreign affairs is true?
    1. it is greater than that of leaders of other nations
    2. it has rarely cause great controversy or political debate
    3. it is probably less than the framers intended
    4. it is strictly limited by the federal court system
    5. it is greater than his or her power over domestic affairs (V)
63. Which committee in Congress in made up of representatives and senators appointed to resolve differences in the Senate and House versions of the legislation before final passage
64. conference committee (VI)
65. standing committee
66. select committee
67. filibuster committee
68. a and c
69. In McCulloh v. Maryland the Supreme Court held that
70. state militia were subservient to the federal armed services
71. the judicial branch has the power to determine the legitimate governing power in the states
72. state could tax a federal bank
73. the federal government could pass any laws necessary and proper to the attainment of constitutional ends (VII)
74. the federal government had the power to regulate commerce that occurred among states
75. People who run for office are trying to achieve what kind of authority?
76. Respected
77. Lasting
78. Formal (I)
79. Ultimate
80. Informal
81. Internal efficacy refers to
82. One’s feelings about domestic politics
83. One’s ability to make a difference in the political world
84. The government’s ability to implement the will of the people
85. The responsiveness of government to public needs
86. One’s ability to understand and take part in politics (II)
87. Political participation encompasses all of the following activities except
88. Voting
89. Paying your taxes (III)
90. Writing your congressional representative
91. Signing a petition
92. Discussing politics
93. Party activists are not likely to
94. take issues seriously
95. resemble the average citizen (IV)
96. vote with any degree of consistency
97. work very hard
98. support candidates with strong ideological appeal
99. Presidents have asserted the right to send troops abroad on their own authority in more than \_\_\_\_\_\_ instances.
100. 13
101. 20 (V)
102. 35
103. 45
104. 125
105. A basic difference between a parliament such as Great Britain's and the U.S congress is that
106. members of Congress are more likely to vote the party line.
107. the principal role of Congress is to debate national issues.
108. members of Parliament have more power and higher pay.
109. party members in a parliament vote together on most issues. (VI)
110. party members in Congress are more restrained by the leadership.
111. During the period from the end of the civil war to the beginning of the new deal, the dominant issue the Supreme court faced was
112. slavery
113. freedom of press
114. government regulation of the economy (VII)
115. states' rights versus federal supremacy
116. government regulation of interstate commerce
117. The primary source of legitimate political authority in the United States is the
118. Bill of Rights
119. Will of the people
120. U.S. Constitution (I)
121. Concept of civil liberty
122. Notion of civil rights
123. One factor helping to break the deadlock that developed in the civil rights movement during the early 1960s was the
124. Assassination of President Kennedy (II)
125. Supreme Court’s ruling in Brown v. Board of Education
126. Centralization of power in the House and Senate
127. Civil unrest that shook several northern cities
128. The election of Republican presidents
129. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment gave voters in the District of Columbia the right to vote in presidential elections.
130. Fifteenth
131. Twentieth
132. Twenty-second
133. Twenty-third (III)
134. Twenty-sixth
135. To obtain power within a political party, an individual must usually
136. move toward the center (IV)
137. move away from the center
138. remain above political conflict
139. avoid publicity
140. reflect the views of the average voter
141. When either interest group or client politics is involved in issues of foreign policy , a much larger role is played by....
     1. the president
     2. congress (V)
     3. the state department
     4. public opinion
     5. influential members of the house of representatives
142. One important effect of bicameralism is that it
143. ensures a separation of federal powers
144. creates an environment which resists unnecessary investigations
145. ensures the dominance of congress over the executive and judicial branches of government
146. makes congress subject to the powers of the supreme court
147. balances large and small states (VI)
148. There are only 94 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the federal judiciary
149. supreme courts
150. district courts (VII)
151. legislative courts
152. court of appeal
153. constitutional courts
154. A city council representative faces an important vote on how much, if any, money to spend on a new school. The representative relies on a poll of her constituents to make a decision. This is in keeping with the form of politics known as
155. Participatory politics (I)
156. Majoritarian politics
157. Pluralist politics
158. Elitist politics
159. Reciprocal politics
160. Conflicts in civil liberties often arise because
161. Majoritarian politics is ineffective in resolving crises
162. The U.S. Constitution is vague on issues of individual rights
163. The Bill of Rights lists several competing rights (II)
164. Policy entrepreneurs rarely operate in the civil rights area
165. The supreme court has refused to play a leading role in the interpretation of the First Amendment
166. To be effective, purposive membership organizations count on
167. Keeping issues out of the spotlight
168. Keeping issues in the spotlight (III)
169. Major foundation funding
170. Favorable treatment by the courts
171. Litigation which receives little public attention
172. Among the major changes in elections in campaigns are all of the following except
173. money matters more than ever (IV)
174. parties are less important
175. fund raising is a non-stop activity
176. media are more important
177. debates are more important
178. The disengagement view of foreign policy emerged at what time in this century?
179. during WW 1
180. in the aftermath of WW 2
181. during the korean war
182. in the aftermath of the Vietnam war (V)
183. just before the end of the Reagan administration
184. Under the original U.S constitution, members of the House were selected by
185. the president
186. state legislatures
187. direct elections (VI)
188. regional coalitions
189. primary runoffs
190. Which courts are mandated by the U.S constitution
191. legislative courts
192. both constitutional and legislative courts
193. the supreme court only
194. the supreme and appellate court
195. the Supreme, appellate, and district courts (VII)
196. A federal system of government would probably appeal most to an interest group with
197. Most of its support concentrated in one region (I)
198. Majority support throughout the country
199. Minority support throughout the country
200. No support anywhere to speak of
201. Support in the Senate, but not the House
202. The Supreme Court decision that held constitutional the doctrine of separate but equal was
203. Sipuel v. Board of Regents
204. Sweat v. Painter
205. Brown v. Board of Education
206. Millikin v. Bradley
207. Plessy v. Ferguson (II)
208. At some time in your life, you have probably joined a group largely for companionship and pleasure. Such a group was satisfying your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needs.
209. Material
210. Purposive
211. Party
212. Solitary (III)
213. Concurrent
214. A major difference between presidential and congressional campaigns is that
215. more people vote in congressional elections
216. presidential races are generally less competitive
217. presidential candidates can more credibly take credit for improvements in a district
218. presidential incumbents can better provide services for their constituents
219. congressional incumbents can more easily duck responsibility (IV)
220. The definition of bureaucracy includes all of the following notions except
221. large organization
222. authority divided among several managers
     * 1. complexity of structure
       2. appointed officials
223. an issue network (V)
224. At any time what determines the legitimacy of governments actions
225. the U.S constitution (VI)
226. the president
227. the bureaucracy
228. the legislative branch
229. certain, shared beliefs
230. Democrats tend to be more worried than republicans about
231. inflation
232. unemployment (VII)
233. international politics
234. recessions
235. business investment
236. The pluralist view of political reality emphasizes the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of political resources.
237. Coordination
238. Duplication
239. Irrelevance
240. Decentralization (I)
241. Reciprocity
242. Senator Joseph McCarthy became a powerful policy entrepreneur by claiming that
243. The Japanese posed a West Coast security threat
244. Hippies were undermining Christianity
245. Communists had infiltrated the government (II)
246. Homosexuals were transmitting AIDS to heterosexuals
247. Secular humanists were indoctrinating educators residents
248. Newsweek runs a feature article on education in the United States that calls for sweeping changes in government policy on education. In this role Newsweek is acting as
249. Gatekeeper (III)
250. Scorekeeper
251. Watchdog
252. Investigator
253. C and D
254. The states did little about malapportionment and gerrymandering until ordered to do so by
255. the president
256. congress
257. the Supreme Court. (IV)
258. political party leaders
259. the Justice Department
260. An important effect of WW2 on the federal government was to
261. bring an end to laissez-faire government
262. greatly increase government. Revenues from taxation (V)
263. strip various regulatory agencies of their policy-making functions
264. introduce the concept of pay-as-you-go government.
265. streamline decision making but restrict the scope of the government's activity
266. A situation once thought normal but now viewed as intolerable, despite improving conditions, is called
267. incongruity
268. frustration
269. reciprocity (VI)
270. relative deprivation
271. optimism
272. Lower taxes, less debt and spending on new government programs produce \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ politics
273. client
274. majoritarian (VII)
275. interest group
276. entrepreneurial
277. a and b
     1. The McCulloch v. Maryland decision established
278. Judicial review by the Supreme Court
279. State sovereignty in interstate commerce
280. National government supremacy over the states (I)
281. The legality of the slave trade
282. All of these
     1. Slander differs from libel in referring to
283. Oral statements (II)
284. Written statements
285. Public officials
286. Private individuals
287. Administrative hierarchies
     1. The national media often play the role of watchdog. This means that they can
288. Influence public opinion on most issues
289. Influence what subjects become national political issues
290. Prevent certain politicians from winning office by not covering their campaigns
291. Expose scandals and investigate personalities (III)
     1. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary, voters must declare themselves registered members of a party in advance.
292. Open
293. Closed (IV)
294. Blanket
295. Run-off
296. Free love
     1. the concern about the presidency that was most vigorously debated by the framers was over the president's.....
297. Use of bribery or force to ensure reelection (V)
298. powers as commander-in-chief of the state militia
299. power over foreign affairs
300. dominance of the courts
301. powers to pardon
     1. The courts can play an important role in policy making because
302. courts have the power to set new standards for public and private institutions. (VI)
303. courts are less impartial and more activist than other policy-making institutions.
304. judges are especially well educated and their power is loosely defined.
305. courts are more impartial and less activist than other policy-making institutions.
306. judges are compelled by oath to remain impartial and free from partisan bias.
     1. A key element of the Supply-side Theory of the economy is the
307. ruled for careful control of the money supply
308. importance of incentives (VII)
309. need for a balanced budget
310. importance of regulations
311. need for close attention to trade imbalances
     1. The reconciliation of the interests of the large and small states at the Constitutional Convention is referred to as the
312. Virginia Plan
313. Great Compromise (I)
314. Forty-four Forty Agreement
315. New Jersey Plan
316. Franklin Amendment
     1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution appeared to guarantee equal rights for blacks.
317. First
318. Fifteenth (II)
319. Twenty-first
320. Twenty-fifth
321. Twenty-sixth
     1. The most powerful determinant of political participation, other than education and information, is
322. Race
323. Gender
324. Employment
325. Region
326. Age (III)
     1. One advantage of the merit system to presidents is that it
327. protects them from patronage demands. (V)
328. grants them the power of appointment.
329. insulates them from control by the office of personal management
330. excludes employees in the excepted service
331. exempts them from the bureaucratic procedures which are not outlined in Article II
     1. Compared to mass attitudes elite attitudes to the political agenda tend to be
332. less ideological
333. more volatile
334. less significant
335. more consistent (VI)
336. less partisan
     1. Federalism involves two levels of government, both of which are
337. Dependent
338. Democratic
339. Representative
340. Bicameral (I)
341. Sovereign
     1. A key to the passage of major civil rights laws was the breaking of the Senate filibuster with
342. A cloture motion (II)
343. Round-the-clock sessions
344. A quorum call
345. A substitute motion
346. Point of personal privilege
     1. The term yellow journalism was coined to describe media sensationalism in what era?
347. The early days of the republic
348. The time of the Civil War
349. The turn of the century (III)
350. Post-World War II
351. The great depression
     1. Under the original provision of the U.S Constitution, the states were to choose presidential electors....
352. however they wished
353. by popular vote
354. by vote of the legislature (V)
355. by appointment of the governor
356. by rules designated in the courts
     1. The media plays a major role in the creation of public policy by
357. choosing government activists as reporters
358. choosing government activists as editors
359. leading by example
360. choosing which of thousands of proposals to cover (VI)
361. creating new programs
     1. Under the Articles of Confederation, the national government could
362. Run the Post Office (I)
363. Levy taxes
364. Regulate commerce
365. Establish a national judicial system
366. None of these
     1. Which of the following statements about elections thrown into the House of Representatives is incorrect....
367. The House chooses from among the top two candidates. (V)
368. Each state casts one vote
369. a state's vote is given to the candidate preferred by the majority of the state's house delegation
370. if there is a tie within the state that states vote is not counted
371. this process is only used when no candidate receives a majority of the votes of the electoral college.
372. An example of pork-barrel politics is when Congress
373. chooses committee chairmanships on the basis of seniority.
374. enacts election laws that favor incumbents.
375. passes laws that distribute benefits and costs to the great majority of the people.
376. enacts a program that benefits a single member's district. (VI)
377. enacts a program that benefits a group of Senators but not the entire Senate.
378. By ruling that the government cannot require local police to conduct background checks on all gun purchases, it held that to do so would be a violation of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Amendment.
379. Fifth
380. Sixth
381. Tenth (I)
382. Fourteenth
383. None of these
384. Which of the following statements about the firing of a bureaucrat is incorrect?
385. the employee must be given a written notice
386. the notice must be provided at least 30 days in advance
387. the notice does not have to contain a statement of reasons or specific examples of unacceptable performance. (V)
388. the employee can appeal any adverse action
389. the merit systems protection board must grant the employee a hearing.
390. The Social Security Act gave rise to the
391. Economic Opportunity Act.
392. guaranteed annual income.
393. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. (VI)
394. Family Assistance Program.
395. Fair Share Program.
396. Jefferson’s phrase, “the pursuit of happiness,” stated in the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence, was more specifically interpreted by the colonists to mean the right to
397. Self-employment
398. Political liberty
399. Taxation only with representation
400. Property (I)
401. Assemble
402. When no candidate receives a majority of votes in the electoral college, the house of representatives decides who will win a presidential election. This circumstance
403. has never occurred
404. has only occurred twice (V)
405. occurs once every 28 to 36 years
406. has occurred four times in this century
407. occurs frequently when the country is at war
408. Means tests are associated with the following type of welfare programs
409. client-based (VI)
410. concurrency-based
411. minoritarian-based
412. neo-institutional politics
413. majoritarian-based
414. Most forms of economic activity are now included under
415. First amendment freedoms
416. Interstate commerce (I)
417. The doctrine of implied powers
418. The reserved powers of the states
419. Compact theory
     * 1. Todays bureaucracy is largely a product of which two events?
420. the korean war and the war in Vietnam
421. the depression of the 1930's and the war in Vietnam
422. World war 1 and World war 2
423. the Depression of the 1930's and World War 2 (V)
424. World War 1 and the korean war
425. The U.S Supreme Court has ruled school voucher programs
426. constitutional if created by the senate
427. constitutional if transportation is exempted
428. constitutional if no public tax payer money is involved
429. constitutional if they provide true private choice (VI)
430. unconstitutional
431. Presidents have been limited to 2 terms by the
432. twentieth amendment
433. twenty-second amendment (V)
434. thirteenth amendment
435. fourteenth amendment
436. twenty-fourth amendment
437. The debate over the Social security Act of 1935 focused onits legitimacy
438. who would pay (VI)
439. its costs
440. who would benefit
441. the technicalities of day to day management

Part II Short Answers

For #1:

Part A. They Should Respond With Two Patterns That Are Defined Clearly By The Graph.

Examples Include (But Are Not Limited To):

* The Fact That Overall, It Seems Like It Has Gotten Easier For Incumbents To Be Reelected Over The Past 50 Years.
* The Graph Shows That Incumbent House Members Seem To Have A Higher Likelihood Of Being Reelected Than Senate Members Do.

Part B. Their Answer Should Involve Any Two Reasons As To Why Incumbents Seem To Have The Advantage When It Comes To Reelection Along With A Well Detailed Reason As To Why.

Part C Their Answer Should Consist Of One Reason As To Why Incumbency Advantage For The US Political Process Is Not A Good Thing.

For #2 :

Their Answer Basically Just Needs To Include The Correct Views On Federalism Held By Hamilton And Jefferson Along With The Correct Answer As To Which View Overtook The Other.

For #3 :

Their Answer Should Conceive A Few Of Any Basic Differences Between Presidents And Prime Ministers.

One Example Is (But Is Not Limited To):

* Anything About How The President Is Elected By The People, Unlike The Prime Minister.

For #4:

Answers Should Involve Something About How Some Religions Are Celebrated By House/Senate Members While Others Are Ignored. Anything About How Religion Has Always Been An Important Subject Since The Beginning Of The Government.

Bibliography

All multiple choice - Freccia’s Review Banks

Essay Questions - Freccia’s Sample Short Answers